

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Morning mist, no sun. Temp. 7-17 (23-11). Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). LONDON: Morning sun. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). CHANONVILLE: Morning sun. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). NEW YORK: Morning sun. Temp. 70-80 (21-10). Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-80 (21-10). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 7 S. Libya 9 Flak.
Belgium 10 S. Luxembourg 10 L. Fr.
Denmark 12 S. Morocco 12 D. H.
France 12 S. Netherlands 12 S. Fr.
Germany 12 S. Norway 12 S. K.
Great Britain 12 S. Portugal 12 S. K.
Greece 12 S. Spain 12 S. K.
India 12 S. Sweden 12 S. K.
Iran 12 S. Switzerland 12 S. K.
Italy 12 S. Turkey 12 S. K.
Japan 12 S. U.S. Military 12 S. K.
Lebanon 12 S. Yugoslavia 12 S. K.

27,488

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1971

Established 1887

Turk Troops Storm House, Rescue Girl; One Terrorist Slain

KARTAL, Turkey, June 1 (UPI)—Army commandos who waited hours for their chance today shot and captured two gunmen tied in on Israeli diplomats' deaths, freed the girl hostage and at back a mob that wanted to lynch the gunmen.

The flurry of bullets and a wild flight left Hussein Cevahir, 24, wounded, Muhir Cayan with a broken jaw and a bullet in his chest and their 14-year-old daughter, Sibel Erkan, fearful but otherwise unharmed.

Cevahir, 24, died in a military ambulance. Cayan, 23, who was said probably killed kidnapped Israeli Consul-General Ephraim Elrom in Istanbul last month, successfully underwent surgery for removal of the bullet in his chest.

The angry crowd that had stood outside the three-story house where the gunmen were holed up—a crowd that shouted for their execution—went to the hospital and chanted demands for the gunman's death.

Two Persons Wounded
Sunday, the gunmen shot a watchman and a woman who had spotted them, then broke into the home of army Maj. Denor Erkan in Kartal, 22 miles south of Istanbul. They let Maj. Erkan's wife and son go, but held the daughter as hostage.

The long vigil began. More than 100 commandos, troops and security men surrounded the house. Maj. Erkan himself stood by machine gun in hand, vowing to kill the two if they hurt his daughter.

Today, the army's patience, after 51 hours, ran out. The troops gave the gunmen until 11:30 a.m. to surrender. When the deadline came and went with silence from the third floor, one group of commandos wearing bulletproof vests charged up the stairs and burst through the door, others surged up metal ladders and through the windows.

Cevahir collapsed in the gunfire. Cayan sank to the floor, then rose to battle his captors with fists. The commandos broke his jaw. The girl, caught in the fray, suffered a bruised face, police said.

Police: Hall Mob
As they dragged the wounded men from the building, the mob of more than 1,000 persons pushed forward and screamed for the gunmen's death. Troops with sticks beat them back and others carried the fugitives to military ambulances.

Sibel ran to the arms of her father, mother and brother. "I was afraid most of the time," she said. "They did not mistreat me. I never tried to escape. I knew it was hopeless."

She said that the gunmen did not talk to one another. "I could not eat anything, but they did," she said. "I could not sleep, but they did."

Police said that they believed Cayan probably killed Mr. Elrom, a 58-year-old diplomat, who was abducted on May 17 from his Istanbul apartment and shot to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

British Steel Furnacemen Go on Strike
LONDON, June 1 (UPI)—early 12,000 blast furnacemen employed by the government-owned British Steel Corp. walked off their jobs today—for the first time in 45 years—to press demands for a 35 percent pay hike.

A spokesman for the steel union, which produces about 35 million tons of steel a year, 35 percent of Britain's total production, said that as a result of the strike by 11,700 workers the corporation had stopped nearly all production.

Industry sources said that if the strike lasted more than two weeks, blast furnaces would cool and be irreparably damaged, would take up to three months to replace furnaces and get production under way again, possibly threatening annual production in it, they said.

The British Steel spokesman said: "We have a week to three weeks' supplies of some steel and should be able to continue to supply the automobile industry until the end of June from our stocks." Although the strike affected England and Wales, a company spokesman said Scotland was not involved because workers belong to a different union, the Associated Press noted.

The 11,700 strikers were "of a total of 15,000 furnacemen" the spokesman said. A2 reted the corporation has been 12 million a week.

Secretary for Trade and Industry John Davies said he would urge the government plans for future of the industry in House of Commons next week.

about 300,000 workers in the nationalized section of the industry may be affected by the strike, blast furnacemen, who are asking for raises before their re-contract runs out.

ector Smith, general secretary of the National Blast Furnacemen's Union, said the 35 percent was only for purposes of notation.



Turkish troops climbing ladders to seize two besieged gunmen.

Mirror Readers Against Raise For Queen

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters).—The Daily Mirror, Britain's popular mass-circulation newspaper, said today that three out of four readers are against giving Queen Elizabeth a pay increase.

Recently the Queen asked Parliament for an increase in her state income of £475,000 a year. A row blew up when Richard Crossman, a former government minister and a privy councillor—personal adviser to the queen—criticized the queen's finances in the leftist weekly New Statesman, of which he is the editor.

After Period of Floating

W. German Economic Unit Urges Revaluation of Mark

BONN, June 1 (AP)—The West German government's economic advisory council recommended a revaluation of the mark to strengthen internal economic stability, in a report published today.

But the report cautioned that such a step would have only a temporary effect if European trading partners failed to halt price rises in their own countries. The 15-page document said the government could revalue the mark when it ends the mark's "floating" that it announced after consultations May 9 with the ministerial council of the European Economic Community in Brussels.

The measure, taken in the face of what the Bonn government claimed was an inflationary rush of U.S. dollars, makes the exchange rate of the mark against the dollar more flexible while maintaining the currency's parity of 3.66 to the dollar.

The only strategy "calculated to offer the necessary flank protection for the internal economic stabilization policy would be one in which revaluation would follow the end of the period of flexible exchange rates," the report said.

Temporary Effect
"External protection for the internal stabilization policy would be achieved only temporarily: it would sooner or later become acute if, in the meantime, our trading partners do not succeed in dampening price rises," it added.

The advisory council noted that member governments agreed at last month's Brussels meeting of the EEC ministerial council to maintain existing parities.

"But at the same time, the ministerial council permitted countries affected by excessive capital inflows to broaden the fluctuation bands of their exchange rates."

The freeing of the rate could therefore be interpreted as a broadening of band widths—without disclosing the breadth of the band—with the intention of returning to the old band width after a certain period.

"It also seems possible that the parity of the D-mark could be fixed anew, at a higher rate, after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Russians Renew Bid For Security Meeting

Rogers: Troop Plan Proposal Is Linked In Lisbon Doubtful To Force Reduction

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the Lisbon NATO conference will be very important, but he doubts that it will produce a specific counter-proposal to Moscow on negotiating mutual European force cuts. Mr. Rogers said the semi-annual North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting to be held in Lisbon Thursday and Friday will also include discussion of the Berlin issue.

"There's some hope... that progress is possible... on Berlin in the light of recent talks with the Soviets about the divided city," he said.

The secretary of state spoke to newsmen at Andrews Air Force Base as he set off for Lisbon on a ten-day European trip.

"I think this is going to be a very important NATO meeting," Mr. Rogers said.

The allied foreign ministers will be considering "how to respond to the latest comments by the Soviet leaders that they would be willing to discuss this subject" of mutual cutbacks of the rival forces in Central Europe, he said.

Mr. Rogers said he doubts very much that the NATO leaders will come up with specific troop-cut negotiating positions at Lisbon.

He said he expects his hand at Lisbon to be strengthened by the recent Senate debate over Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's proposal to curtail U.S. forces stationed in Europe as part of NATO's defense.

He said that this would promote understanding by the allies of the U.S. desire that they share more of the defense burden.

The Senate debate, even though the Mansfield amendment was defeated, is expected to add impetus to allied considerations of negotiating with the Communists a mutual force-cut deal.

(Mr. Rogers arrived in the Portuguese capital tonight.)

Douglas-Horne Arrives
LISBON, June 1 (Reuters).—Sir Alec Douglas-Horne arrived here today on the first official

COPENHAGEN, June 1 (AP)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyon A. Tsarapkin today put the reference to a European security conference back into Soviet policy in negotiations for mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

"We consider this the most practical," the Soviet diplomat told newsmen after talking for nearly two hours with Danish Foreign Minister Poul Harting.

In recent speeches Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev has dropped references to the security conference in urging the West to start talks about troop cuts.

Mr. Tsarapkin's remarks today, however, indicated that the Soviet attitude remains unchanged.

In a government conference, he said, it is most practical to have a European security conference establish a body for the discussion of these "delicate" problems.

Mr. Tsarapkin, a former disarmament negotiator and a former ambassador to West Germany, flew here Saturday on an unannounced "private" visit timed with the meeting of the NATO foreign ministers at Lisbon later this week.

He planned to leave tomorrow for Oslo, for a similar visit with Norwegian officials.

Some Disagreement
Mr. Harting told newsmen that today's long discussions covered the whole field of international problems. He said Mr. Tsarapkin gave him a thorough rundown of Soviet views as they emerged at the recent Soviet party congress.

He said he and Mr. Tsarapkin especially discussed the security conference and force-reduction issues, and he said there was some disagreement.

"We believe a security conference is important, and we support the proposal to hold one, but we also believe the Berlin question must first be settled," Mr. Harting said.

Mr. Tsarapkin, however, held the view that the security and the Berlin questions should be solved "along two parallel lines," Mr. Harting said.

As South Vietnamese Pull Back

Saigon Says 700 Reds Die at Snoul

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, June 1 (NYT)—A South Vietnamese Army spokesman said today that over 700 North Vietnamese troops were killed by bombs and tanks during the government's withdrawal from the Cambodian town of Snoul yesterday, and described the pullout as a "realignment" owing to the coming rainy season and not the result of Communist pressure.

(The North Vietnam News Agency said guerrillas killed and wounded 1,500 South Vietnamese troops and captured 300 in a three-hour battle to capture Snoul. Reuters reported from Hong Kong.)

The agency said the Communists claimed the capture of more than 500 guns, including ten cannons, more than 500 tons of ammunition and over 100 radio sets, and said they shot down five aircraft.

The Saigon spokesman denied a report that heavy fighting had accompanied the withdrawal of the government task force from the rubber-plantation town 90 miles north of Saigon

and less than ten miles from Cambodia's border with South Vietnam.

He put total South Vietnamese losses during the pullback at six men wounded, and added that the government task force, which had attacked enemy positions inside Snoul five days ago, was still inside Cambodia.

"The withdrawal was part of the whole plan of operation in Cambodia during the rainy season," the spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said through an interpreter. He later said the withdrawal was "preplanned" and suggested that the decision had been made some time ago.

Col. Hien added that government troops had similarly been pulled back from Snoul last year at this time, as the summer monsoon season got under way.

Snoul lies on the southernmost line of Communist penetration in Cambodia along Routes 7 and 13. Everything north of it to the Laotian border is considered to be in enemy hands, while the South Vietnamese and Khmer, or Cambodian, forces, are drawn up to the south. The South Vietnamese Army's principal interest in the area surrounding Snoul lies in preventing the Communists from infiltrating into old enemy base areas just across the border in South Vietnam.

Col. Hien said there would be further realignments of the South Vietnamese Army positions in Cambodia in preparation for the rainy season.

Much of the "front line" area of Cambodia becomes flooded during the monsoon season, forcing the mechanized government troops back onto the country's roads and sometimes driving the Communists onto small high-ground areas where they become prey to allied bombing and artillery.

The 700 Communist dead, Col. Hien said, were killed by American and South Vietnamese bombers and helicopter gunships, as well as South Vietnamese tanks, along Routes 7 and 13, which were also the lines of the South Vietnamese pullback.

Although the spokesman denied that the enemy had driven the South Vietnamese from the town, many observers here wondered how so many Com-

munist could be killed along the route of the government's withdrawal unless the enemy was in fact following the government troops.

Col. Hien said it was "possible" that some battle-damaged South Vietnamese armored personnel carriers, tanks and trucks had been destroyed by government troops in Snoul as the pullout began, rather than letting the equipment fall into enemy hands.

Cambodians Kill 200 Reds
PHNOM PENH, June 1 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops claimed today to have killed 200 Communist 15 miles east of here in the heaviest and closest fighting to the capital since the Indochina war spilled into Cambodia.

A military command spokesman said at least 50 Cambodians were wounded when Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops attacked the village of Kompong Chamling, on the east bank of the Mekong River early this morning.

Also in Phnom Penh today, an explosion badly damaged the home of an American military team, wounding one American. It was the first terrorist blast in the capital since an explosion at the Thai Embassy on Feb. 20, in which a ship sank in the east three weeks. On May 14, another boat of similar size was intercepted and sunk off the east coast.

S. Koreans Sink Red Spy Ship Off South Coast

SEOUL, June 1 (NYT)—South Korean Air Force planes and Navy ships sank a North Korean spy boat off the south coast this morning after more than three hours of chase. The Counter-Infiltration Operations Command announced.

The command also said a C-46 transport plane of the South Korean Air Force with six crewmen aboard was reported missing during the operation.

It said that the 15 to 17 North Koreans presumed to be on board the spy boat, of about 70 tons, were all believed drowned.

It was the second Communist

Bonn Resists Reds on U.S. Broadcasting

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, June 1.—West Germany has no plans at this time to cancel the operating rights of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, government spokesmen said today.

Licenses for both radio stations, which fall due on July 11 and July 1 respectively, will be automatically renewed Government spokesman Ruediger von Weizmar told the press that there would be no discussion of the future of the stations, at least until the U.S. Congress had decided on how to further finance them.

Both came into the limelight recently when Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., charged they were

financed by the Central Intelligence Agency. The cry was taken up with vigor behind the Iron Curtain.

Polish Demand
Most recently, Poland demanded of both West Germany and the U.S. that the stations be closed down. In a note to Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Polish foreign chief Stefan Jedychowski said RFE was a radio station whose activities were damaging the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia and East Germany have sharply stepped up their campaigns against RFE lately, with the East Germans charging that the station, which

is based in Munich, is threatening the Olympic Games due to be held there in 1972. The Poles have also started jamming RFE again for the first time since 1968.

Radio Free Europe broadcasts to the five East European Communist states closely allied with Moscow: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. Radio Liberty broadcasts exclusively to the Soviet Union.

Both maintain large and expensive headquarters in Munich and broadcasting stations in West Germany and the Iberian Peninsula. Neither chose to comment on Sen. Case's charge that together they are receiving more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

World Airlines Renew Battle on Atlantic Charter Flights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—Summer is almost here, and as promptly as ever, the world's airlines are at it again in the annual transatlantic battle of the "skeds" and the "nonskeds."

Sabena, the Belgian airline, and Pan American World Airways are introducing today a new \$220 round-trip fare for students between New York and Brussels less than the regular economy fare. The youth fare is intended primarily to compete with the low-cost charter flights that have been luring more and more transatlantic travelers to the so-called "supplemental," unscheduled, airlines.

But it has touched off a new price war among the 24 scheduled airlines that fly between the United States and Europe and normally agree to charge identical fares. They all say they want

to fight the growing competition of charter airlines, but they are sharply divided on how to do it.

Meanwhile, the half-dozen U.S. supplemental airlines that have been giving the scheduled airlines most of their competitive fits are having their own troubles because fares are being undercut increasingly by European charter airlines. The European lines are proliferating because of the growing availability of relatively inexpensive second-hand jetliners.

Half the Fare
The competition is keeping down the cost of airline tickets to Europe, so the main beneficiary is the traveling public. Charter flight fares usually run about half those on scheduled flights, con-

tending that their service enables people to fly whenever they want and finances year-round maintenance of airports and development of new planes used by the nonskeds, claim the competition deprives them unfairly of peak summer traffic needed to subsidize winter losses.

The explosive popularity of charter flights is causing increasing strains between the United States, which generally favors expanding charter operations, and several foreign nations that restrict them, largely to protect state-owned scheduled airlines.

A showdown on the matter may come shortly, precipitated by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, which wants to liberalize charter

flight eligibility rules to allow, in effect, virtually anybody to go on them instead of restricting the bargains to members of unions, clubs or other groups that charter planes.

Some Ban Flights
Among the nations that restrict charter flights—either by limiting the number or type that can land in their country or by banning them altogether—are West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Ireland, Great Britain, Israel and Australia. The United States contends that, under most bilateral agreements which authorize commercial air service between two nations, no restrictions can be imposed by one nation on the quantity or type of landings.

Representatives of most West

'Nonskeds' Force 'Skeds' Into Price War

European countries are scheduled to discuss the CAB move to liberalize the regulations at a meeting in Paris of the European civil aviation conference this week. They may also adopt other restrictions.

According to CAB regulations (and similar rules in many other countries), only persons who have been members for six months of bona fide clubs, lodges, unions, student groups or other "affinity groups" that charter a plane can utilize the bargains.

Government officials assert the rule is so difficult to enforce, however, that perhaps half of all the passengers on European charter flights may be legally unqualified.

Many travel agents and several scheduled airlines are trying this year to alert the CAB to violations of the rule—a program that travel authorities say could result (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Environment Agency Scores Nixon-Backed Project in Ala.

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI).—An environmental Protection Agency report has raised strong objections to construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, which President Nixon praised at a public ceremony last week during his one-day tour of Alabama.

The report declared that the \$1-billion project is of questionable economic value and would "irreversibly" damage

a scenic and natural area in northeast Mississippi. In urging that the 333-mile-long, manmade channel be "re-evaluated," the report, written last February, said that even if all known anti-pollution measures were taken, the project would degrade streams and rivers and the general water supply.

The channel will link the Tennessee River with the Tombigbee River to form the upper portion of a 470-mile-long waterway connecting the Tennessee River and the Ohio Valley to the north with the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile, Ala.

Cost at \$386.5 Million

It will require the digging of a 168-mile-long channel in the Tombigbee River, a 45-mile lateral canal and a 39-mile canal piercing a high ridge that divides two river basins. Ten locks will be built for the project costing \$386.5 million.

The report was prepared by the Southeast Regional Office of the EPA and sent to the District Office of the Corps of Engineers in Mobile. The Corps, which will construct the waterway, had asked for the regional office's view, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act requiring consideration of the environmental impact of major government projects.

John C. White, acting EPA regional director, who signed the report, suggested the Corps of Engineers seek a "formal response" from EPA's national administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus. An EPA spokesman said yesterday that the Corps had not made such a request.

Mr. Nixon spoke at a symbolic ground-breaking ceremony for the waterway at Mobile last Tuesday during his first visit to Alabama since assuming office. While the trip was ostensibly to speak at the ceremony, it also was viewed as a bid for Southern support in 1972.

The actual ground-breaking for the waterway will take place later this year.

The President halted a similar project, the cross-Florida barge canal, last January "to prevent potentially serious environmental damage." The canal was about one-third completed when the President called a halt.

In his speech last week at Mobile, Mr. Nixon said that the Tennessee-Tombigbee project would provide jobs and at the same time "carry out and maintain the beauty of this part of the country," which is indeed impressive.

Stans Urges Investment, Trade Talks

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI).—Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans called yesterday for an international conference to discuss "matters of trade and investment."

Mr. Stans, speaking to the opening session of the International Wool Textile Organization, said international trade problems "are complex, and the time has come for all of us to stop firing rhetorical bullets about trade war and retaliation."

He echoed the administration's calls for "reciprocity" in international trade relations, "to achieve fair, expanded, two-way trade."

The call for an international conference has been made by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., chairman of a Senate subcommittee on international trade that held extensive hearings two weeks ago into the deteriorating position of the United States in world trade.

The latest Commerce Department figures showed the U.S. merchandise trade balance would work out to a surplus of \$1.2 billion this year, down considerably from the 1970 figure of \$2.1 billion.

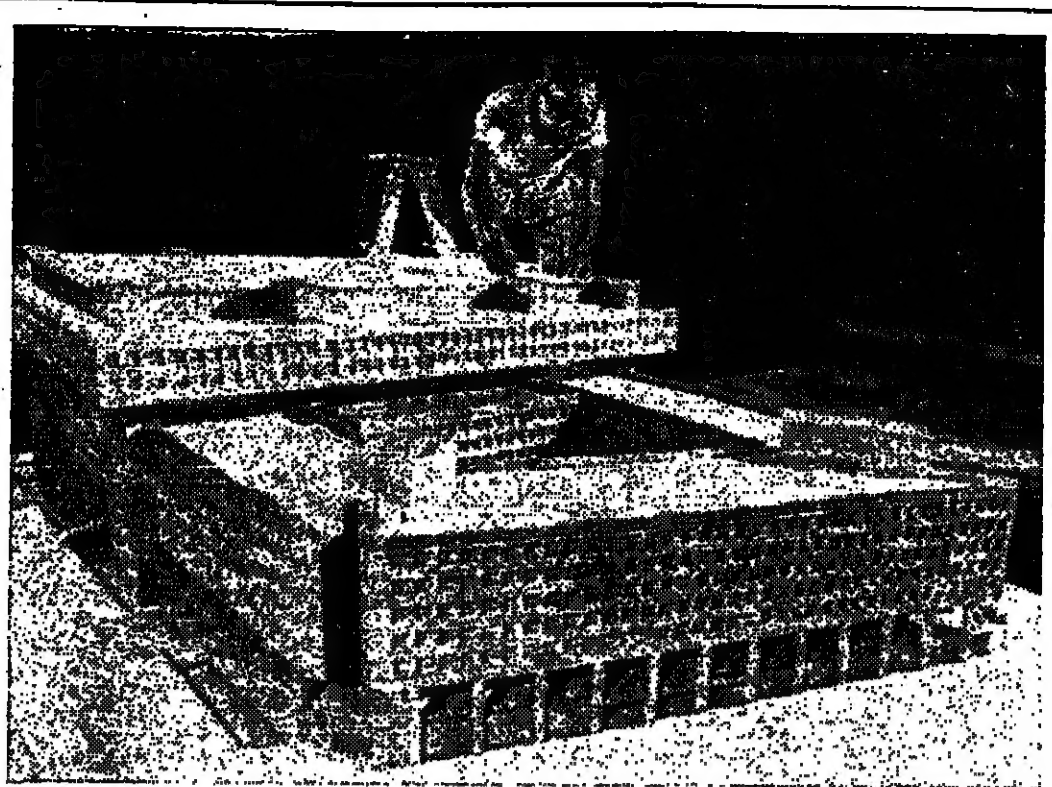
Mr. Stans, in a new "get tough" posture, told the conference, "Some of the rules of international trade are not being fairly applied by all the nations of the world." He said the United States has "been expected by some to put up with restrictions on American products and investments which others do not want us to impose upon them."

"In one way or another, American business and American products have been placed in competitive jeopardy over the past decade or less by a wide variety of unpublished regulations, administrative rules, tax discriminations, import restrictions, export subsidies and preferential trading agreements."

Mariner-9 on Course On Mission to Mars

PASADENA, Calif., June 1 (UPI).—America's Mariner-9 Mars explorer moved a quarter of a million miles from earth today on the first leg of its 5 1/2-month journey to the mysterious red planet.

The spacecraft's next milestone will come Saturday when a brief blast from its own rocket engine will switch it onto a bullseye course. Mariner-9 is scheduled to swing into orbit around Mars Nov. 14, about the same time the first of two heavier Russian robots is expected to reach the planet. Their mission is a secret, but U.S. observers expect them to at least try to orbit Mars and probably attempt a landing.



THE BIG HOUSE—Large-scale model of new FBI building. It will cost more than \$100 million and be the most expensive federal building in Washington. The 14-story structure (3 basements below ground, 11 floors above) will contain 2 1/2 million square feet of space. It will be located on Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th and 10th Sts.

Agnew Says Administration Does Not 'Loathe' Free Press

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 1 (Reuters).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew today denied charges that the Nixon administration loathes the free press. The Vice-President, who has frequently criticized press coverage of news, commented on a recent charge by Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, that the administration was paranoid with

McCloskey Ties His Race To Viet War

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP).—Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., R., Calif., said yesterday that he could be dissuaded from challenging President Nixon in next year's presidential primary elections by a White House decision to withdraw all American troops from Southeast Asia by the end of the year and to end all bombing.

But Rep. McCloskey said he doubted that the bombing would be stopped. He said he thought Mr. Nixon would announce a decision to "expedite" U.S. troop withdrawals after the Vietnamese elections in October.

In explaining that he supported Mr. Nixon on many issues and took exception on others, Rep. McCloskey declared: "None of them would cause me to run against him except this war."

The Bad Things "The administration has not gone out of its way to tell us the bad things about Vietnam," Rep. McCloskey said.

He contended that the administration had, in fact, lied about the bombings of villages in Laos. It is the use of massive bombing while ostensibly pulling out of the war that most disturbed him about the President's policies, Rep. McCloskey said.

"He's doubled the bombing in Laos and increased the bombing in Cambodia," the California congressman declared, adding: "Now we're fighting to save face."

While denying he had ever used the term "dump Nixon," Rep. McCloskey said that he felt a challenge at the ballot box was an appropriate move to make because of his very strong opposition to the administration's war policies.

Joan Baez Calls French TV 'Gag' A Mystery to Her

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—Singer Joan Baez said today she never received any explanation from French government television officials on why she was out of the air during a nationally broadcast program Sunday.

Speaking at a news conference, Miss Baez said the program's director, Raymond Marchais, "disappeared into thin air afterwards, and I didn't see him again."

Her 7,500-franc fee—she was to have performed three songs—was turned over to a group supporting conscientious objectors in Spain, she said.

Miss Baez had sung "Blowing in the Wind" and was gesturing toward her interpreter to join her before the cameras when the performance was cut by a shift to a sports event. She said the government television was apparently afraid of what she might say during a few moments of comment. The singer is outspoken in favor of leftist causes.

"Why did they invite me then?" she asked. "They know I always talk, and I made it clear to them from the beginning that I would."

She denied a report that quoted her as saying France is a "fascist" country.

The French television has had nothing to say about the incident.

fear, suspicion and loathing of the free press.

"If anyone is paranoid with fear, suspicion and loathing, it is not the administration but rather those who keep voicing fear, suspicion and loathing," Mr. Agnew said.

Speaking to a gathering of radio station owners, he repeated his charges of slanted news coverage by television and newspapers, but praised radio.

Good Reporting Job "I believe that, on balance, you do a good job of reporting the news," he said.

"I believe that this recent wave of attempts to portray the government as anxious to control or suppress the news media in the United States can only backfire on those who foster such moves," he said.

Mr. Agnew mentioned the television industry's Emmy award for the Columbia Broadcasting System's documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon," a program he has criticized as inaccurate.

"The industry rallied around and voted its highest honor to that program, whose principal merit, by the standard of many in the profession, was that it had been criticized by government officials," he said.

20,000 Workers Strike, Shut Down Western Union

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP).—Two unions representing 20,000 employees struck Western Union today, halting the acceptance and delivery of domestic telegrams, overseas cables and money orders across the country, the company said.

The United Telegraph Workers and the Communications Workers of America, both AFL-CIO, struck after rejecting a company offer of a 20-percent wage increase over two years. Four percent of the pay-rise offer hinged on government approval of higher tariffs.

The unions broke off talks demanding 31 percent over two years.

Western Union said that while it was closing its public offices, it would maintain government communications services, leased private wires, the Telex and TWX (teletype) services, certain other automated electronic data and special-communications systems and the "mailgram" electronic message service operated with the Post Office.

The UTW represents 17,000 teletype operators, clerks and installation and repair technicians across the country. The CWA is bargaining agent for 3,100 such workers in New York and New Jersey.

Another Soviet-U.S. Fishing Incident BOSTON, June 1 (Reuters).—The Coast Guard said today it was investigating a new report from an American lobster boat that its equipment had been damaged by a Soviet trawler.

The lobster boat, Sea Fever, reported this morning that between 40 and 50 of its lobster pots had been lost after a Soviet trawler ran through its lines, southeast of Nantucket Island.

The alleged harassment is the latest in a series of incidents that have been reported over the last several weeks.

Bunche Breaks Arm UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 1 (Reuters).—United Nations Under-Secretary-General Ralph Bunche, 66, who was in a hospital for several weeks earlier this year with respiratory trouble, was back in the hospital today. He broke his right arm in a fall at his home Friday.

Cuba to Free Hijacked U.S. Plane Today

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI).—A hijacked Pan American jetliner with 69 persons aboard, which has been detained in Cuba for four days, will be allowed to leave Havana tomorrow, the White House announced today.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler made the announcement, saying word of the planned release was relayed to the White House through the Swiss Embassy in Havana and the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington.

The Boeing-707 jet was hijacked Saturday while en route to Miami from Caracas, Venezuela, with 60 passengers and nine crewmen aboard. It landed at Havana's Jose Marti Airport Saturday night.

Mr. Ziegler could give no explanation why Cuban Premier Fidel Castro failed to release the plane immediately, as he has done in most past hijackings.

Fishing Boats Mr. Ziegler said the Nixon administration "has not drawn a connection" between the hijacked plane and the seizure by U.S. authorities of four Cuban fishing vessels.

The fishing boats and their crews were seized last Wednesday on charges of violating U.S. territorial waters off the Dry Tortugas, near the southwest coast of Florida.

Four crewmen were returned yesterday to another Cuban ship, but the four captains were being held for trial in federal court in Miami June 7.

Mr. Ziegler refused to say if the fishing captains also would be released.

The State Department denied knowledge of any "trade-off," and a Justice Department spokesman said that "as far as we know" the fishermen's trial is still set for Monday.

There had been indications that Mr. Castro was delaying return of the hijacked 707 because of the arrest of the fishermen.

Army Probing A New Vietnam Massacre Charge

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—The Army said today it is investigating charges that U.S. airborne troops massacred between 24 and 40 Vietnamese women and children on a beach near Bong Son in September 1968.

The charges were made by William L. Marbourn, 30, according to a story in the Chicago Sun Times.

The Army refused to discuss the charges, saying only that "the allegations are being investigated, and since this investigation is still in progress, it would be inappropriate to provide further details at this time."

Mr. Marbourn first discussed the incident in September at a hearing in Minneapolis of the Citizens' Commission of Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes.

The Sun Times said Mr. Marbourn, in an interview, said that Army investigators contacted him following his testimony but that he refused to disclose the names of persons involved, because "I don't want the Army to pick out more Rusty Calleys."

Mr. Marbourn said the civilians were killed in "two minutes of pandemonium and shooting" by a company of the 2d Battalion, 503d Infantry Regiment, 173d Airborne Brigade.

U.S. Ship Visits Split SPLIT, Yugoslavia, June 1 (UPI).—Vice-Adm. Isaac C. Kidd Jr., the commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, arrived today aboard the light cruiser Springfield at this Adriatic port on a three-day goodwill visit to the Yugoslav Navy.

Supreme Court Voids Law on Loitering

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI).—The Supreme Court threw out today as unconstitutional a 115-year-old Cincinnati law against loitering which was used to arrest an anti-war protester.

Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for the court majority, said the statute subjected the constitutional right of assembly "to an unascertainable standard."

Justice Stewart also said the ordinance—on the books since 1856—was "unconstitutionally broad because it authorizes the punishment of constitutionally protected conduct."

The Cincinnati ordinance provided a fine of up to \$50 and as much as 30 days in jail if three or more persons assembled on a street corner and conducted themselves "in a manner annoying to persons passing by."

Five persons—Dennis Coates, James Hastings, Wendell Saylor, Arnold Adams and Clifford Wyner—challenged the provision in the Supreme Court.

War Protest Mr. Coates was arrested when he and several others gathered outside the Federal Building in Cincinnati Dec. 7, 1967, to protest the Vietnam war and the Selective Service System.

"Conduct that annoys some people does not annoy others, thus the ordinance is vague not in the sense that it requires a person to conform his conduct to an imprecise but comprehensible normative standard, but rather in the sense that no standard of conduct is specified at all," the Supreme Court ruled.

"As a result, men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning."

The vote was 5 to 4, with Justice Hugo L. Black writing a separate opinion. Justice Black said he agreed substantially with the majority but would prefer to send the case back to the trial

Anti-War Protest Case

court to determine whether the conduct "actually punished is the kind of conduct which it is within the power of the state to punish."

Justice Byron R. White wrote the dissent for himself, chief Justice Warren R. Burger and Justice Harry A. Blackmun.

Other Decisions In other decisions: • The court armed federal judges with wide latitude to stop strikes by railway and airline employees where the courts find no "reasonable efforts" have been made to negotiate labor agreements.

• Ruled by a 4-3 vote that a 1920 consent decree did not bar the Greyhound Corp. from acquiring Armour and Co., the nation's second-largest meat-packing firm. The 1920 agreement prevented Armour and four other large meat packers from engaging in almost any aspect of the general grocery business.

• Refused without comment to hear an appeal by Dennis R. Allen, a combat marine who is under a ten-year sentence for the slaying of five South Vietnamese civilians. The action left standing decisions of lower federal courts against his claim that the military court-martial process was unfair to him.

Milan Municipal Strike MILAN, June 1 (AP).—Unions today called a two-day strike for Milan's 45,000 municipal employees timed so that public offices, cemeteries, museums and wholesale markets would be shut for five days. The strike is set for Thursday and Friday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday are holidays.

Cholera Strikes Pakistani Camps KRISHNAGAR, India, June 1 (Reuters).—At least 800 persons have died in the past five days from cholera raging through East Pakistani refugee camps in the Nadia district of India's West Bengal State, the district chief medical officer reported.

The medical officer said 1,200 other refugees were being treated for cholera in hospitals and field health centers in Nadia, bordering East Pakistan and about 60 miles north of Calcutta.

The chief magistrate of Nadia yesterday said cholera cases had been reported from almost every refugee camp in the district, into which at least 250,000 refugees have flooded in the last two months.

No More Bodies Found in Search Of Calif. Ranch YUBA CITY, Calif., June 1 (UPI).—After two days of digging without finding more murder victims, deputies said that they were "very close" today to the end of their grim search along the Feather River where the bodies of 23 slain farm workers have been unearthed.

"I believe there are bodies there we will never find because the fields have been plowed, diked and irrigated," said Sheriff Roy Whiteaker after three suspected gravesites were dug up today and found to be empty.

He ordered his men to extend the search from the Sullivan Ranch, where all but one of the hacked and stabbed bodies of itinerant farm workers were found, to adjoining farms in this agricultural area 100 miles northwest of San Francisco.

Juan V. Corona, a farm labor contractor, was arrested last week and charged with ten of the slayings. He was expected to be charged with the others later.

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Argentina Lifts Political Ban BUENOS AIRES, June 1 (UPI).—The government announced yesterday that political parties will be permitted to be active beginning July 1.

Interior Minister Arturo Moris announced the program as part of the military government's drive to restore democratic elections. President Alejandro Lanusse, who took over in March head of the ruling military junta, has said he plans to allow things again by the end of 1973 the latest.

Congress and the political parties were shut down after the military seized power in 1966.

Patrols Will Police Brazil Coastal Fishing SALVADOR, Brazil, June 1 (UPI).—Restrictions on foreign fishing within Brazil's 200-mile claimed territorial waters will go into effect today with special naval patrols ready to enforce them.

The chief of staff of the coastal command said that action for the warning would be restricted to foreign fishing vessels. Under the regulations the 100 miles offshore are served for Brazilian boats or foreign vessels chartered by Brazilians. Foreign boats may fly from 100 to 200 miles offshore only through individual permits or government-to-government bilateral agreements.

Reprise in Vietnam

They are chanting another verse of an old song, those disabled North Vietnamese prisoners who refuse to be repatriated. Most clearly they are echoing the thousands of Chinese and North Korean POWs—22,500 in all—who declined to return to their homelands when the Korean fighting ended, and thus presented the armistice negotiators with a tough problem. But one can also hear the murmurs of hundreds of thousands who left North Vietnam when Ho Chi Minh took over there and the cry of "Let my people go," which Jews around the world have directed at Moscow; glimpse the battalions of Russians Vlassov was able to enlist even in Hitler's war, and see the shadow of the wall that falls across Germany.

Yet it will doubtless come as a surprise to many that under the objective questioning of the International Red Cross, only 13 out of 570 sick and wounded North Vietnamese were willing to go back above the parallel. They fought so well in the field. They are nationalists, imbued with patriotism for that land in which we have been told—Ho and his successors have done so much to make the people contented with their lot, as opposed to the South, which, we are also told, has done so little. Surely these warriors would gladly exchange their status as prisoners in the corrupt and undemocratic South for a hero's welcome in the North?

But they will not, and somehow the people long exposed to Communism never do, when given a free choice. There is a good deal of discussion as to just why these prisoners

may say their opportunity, just as there was during the Korean negotiations. There is also considerable speculation on just what effect their negative attitudes may have on the fate of American prisoners of war in the North. Doubtless the Communists will assert that pressure has been brought upon the prisoners, or else they will be written off as unworthy of the Communist state, as Castro has dismissed those Cubans who have been fleeing his rule at the rate of thousands every month.

Nevertheless, it is difficult not to conclude that there must be something wrong with a system that is rejected, not by its (by definition) corrupt bourgeoisie, its soiled intellectuals, but by peasants in uniform, men who have known little but Communism during their lifetime, and who have been kept carefully aloof from contaminating influences. Five hundred dissidents do not make a sound statistical basis for concluding that the Hanoi regime is unpopular with those it rules, any more than 500 bearded youths shouting "Ho Ho, Ho Chi Minh" out of a demonstration of 200,000 in Washington indicates that the Republic is tottering. But when it is considered that 570 North Vietnamese were selected by the chance of wounds, illness and capture out of the many thousands battling in South Vietnam, and that of this group only 13 accepted the opportunity to return, the figure becomes more impressive. It is recommended that it be studied by radicals in the West; it is sure to be put under the microscope by practical statesmen in the East.

Race to the Red Planet

The three rockets—one American and two Soviet—now speeding toward Mars represent the best type of international competition. Their rivalry centers about the pursuit of knowledge; with the honors going to that nation whose instruments send back the most important data on the red planet that is one of Earth's nearest space neighbors. In the Mars race to date, this country leads by a wide margin because of the brilliant feats by Mariners-4, 5 and 7. In the 1960s the pictures and other data acquired by these pioneering vehicles completely revolutionized scientists' views of the Martian terrain and environment. But much more remains to be learned.

As usual, Moscow has been silent on the specific missions of the capsules it has launched. Nevertheless, there is every reason to suppose that the efforts of the three Mars-bound rockets will be complementary rather than duplicative. Mariner-9 is scheduled to orbit its target planet and to provide the most extensive photographic reconnaissance of Mars yet available.

It would be surprising indeed if the Soviet

designers were content to send expensive rockets to Mars to do the same job they knew had been assigned Mariner-9. Rather, the earlier Soviet feats with unmanned rockets sent to the moon and Venus suggest that a much more ambitious program has been assigned the very large Soviet Mars-2 and Mars-3 vehicles. Most likely they are designed to land on Mars and to begin the exploration of the Martian surface for evidence of life. Lunokhod has performed brilliantly on the moon and it seems reasonable to suppose that Moscow expects to unveil one, and perhaps two, Marskhods when the Soviet rockets reach Mars near the end of this year.

Barring any unexpected run of bad luck, therefore, the prospect seems excellent that before 1972 men will know far more about Mars than they have ever known before. And if all three rockets succeed in their mission, that will provide occasion for mutual congratulation and for improved feeling between the Soviet and American peoples who have launched these historic probes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The SALT Outlook

The tentative U.S.-Soviet SALT agreement announced by President Nixon some days ago implied that the Russians had renounced their demands. We can now specify that such was really the case. We learn from a reliable source that the Russians and Americans have agreed that the problem of "advanced bases systems" will no longer be discussed within the SALT framework... but will be included in negotiations on a "mutual and balanced reduction" of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces proposed by Mr. Brezhnev and tentatively accepted by Mr. Nixon subject to approval by his European allies... The question of a possible limitation of American nuclear arms in Europe will thus be the object of a separate discussion... Anyway, it is only after reaching agreement with its European allies, within the framework of scheduled NATO meetings in Maastricht, in Brussels, and in Lisbon next week, that the U.S. will be in a position to give a firm answer to the Soviet offer. The problem is particularly ticklish and the concession the Russians have just made shows how interested they are in a SALT agreement with Washington. It does not imply in any way that they are, for all that, inclined to agree on a future limitation of the number or their tactical missiles which threaten European capitals. An entirely new conception of European defense will have to be defined in the negotiations scheduled for the coming months.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

South African 'Justice'

For the next few weeks 66-year-old Mrs. Helen Joseph will not be totally alone every evening and every night. For the first time

for nearly nine years she has some human companionship during those hours. She is allowed to speak to other people. For the first time for nearly nine years she has been let out of solitary confinement in her home—confinement that lasts every day from dusk to the next day's dawn. The South African government calls this treatment house arrest. In fact Mrs. Joseph has never been tried. Without a possibility of any defense, she has been judged guilty of "helping Communism." Is she still to be penalized? Still kept in the solitude of house arrest? If she is, the charge against the South African government will be one of slow murder.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Nader Eyes Britain

Having proved himself the scourge of the American motor industry, Mr. Ralph Nader now threatens to descend upon Britain to make car manufacturers here pay greater regard to safety. He already talks of thousands of avoidable casualties in Britain and safety standards which are a "national scandal." Mr. Nader will be welcome here, since no harm can come from a sharpened debate on this vitally important topic. But, at the same time, no one should oversimplify issues. Paradoxically, it is possible to pay so much attention to safety that safety itself suffers. If all new cars had at once to include all possible safety aids, the effect would be to make the vehicles considerably more expensive. The result of that would be that motorists kept their old cars on the road for longer, which would certainly be dangerous.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 2, 1896

CAIRO—Ignorant opposition to sanitary precautions is not confined to the uneducated classes. For today the Syrian students of the El Azhar University refused to allow the buildings to be disinfected after cases of cholera and barricaded the doors. The police had to fight to get the doors open and many police and students were injured. Three hundred students were arrested.

Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1921

PARIS—A wise step by the National Administration is the appointment of General Pershing as Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States. His character, his experience, his services and the ability which he has shown in actual war fully entitle him to the post. His equable temper, his modesty, his fairness will perhaps enable him to avoid political and official clashes of the office.



And Old-New Borderline

By C. L. Sulzberger

NICOSIA, Cyprus.—There is some reason to hope Israel and Egypt will manage to arrange an interim settlement this summer, pending the return of Israeli troops and opening the Suez Canal, but there is no reason to hope such a first stage will soon be followed by formal peace.

"It is impossible to have real peace now," a most authoritative Israeli official says. "No Arab ruler could agree. All we can do is get an improved armistice. Egypt can't give us peace but it can start at least the process toward peace. We are prepared to give up territory and talk of refugees and other problems."

"If there were real peace we could base our security on that but, lacking real peace, we must base our security on certain strategic advantages. We are not strong enough to initiate aggression but we are strong enough to discourage those on the other side who want war. During the interim period we can start low-level contacts and gradually develop the modalities for peace. Meanwhile, we will have to stand on the best available line."

Interim Formula

Those responsible for Israeli security envision the possibility of an interim formula for a Sinai defense in depth that still accords withdrawal from the Suez Canal and the Barlev fortifications. What would happen to those fortifications depends on the kind of interim solution produced.

Were there only a token Egyptian military presence east of the canal, Israel might wish to speedily reoccupy the Barlev line if the interim settlement went sour. But if Egypt gains strong military presence east of Suez as part of the interim settlement, the Israelis would prefer to blow up the Barlev fortifications.

Secretary Rogers asked how far the Israelis would withdraw to facilitate an interim settlement. They answered that this would depend on the duration and apparent validity of cease-fire. The Israelis would like to broaden the area separating their own and Egyptian armies from the 150-yard width of the canal to a wider area enclosing a military vacuum patrolled by foreign observers.

While neither side has produced a precise suggestion for an interim border, I found some interest in both Cairo and Tel Aviv when I proposed the Raha-Port Suez line, which was the actual frontier between Egypt and Ottoman Turkey at the start of World War I and therefore has some historical validity.

Could Postpone Issue

The Egyptians would regain an area along the Mediterranean beyond el-Arish, but the Israelis would remain at a tiny sector on the canal's southernmost point. This solution could postpone ultimate arguments over Sharm el-Sheikh and the Aqaba Strait.

The main parties to the Palestine war—Egypt, Israel, Russia and America—presently wish to avoid renewed fighting. This favors an interim settlement, but not necessarily real peace. The basic decision on whether or not there will be another cease-fire depends on events this summer.

Israel is convinced President Sadat wants a peaceful solution, if possible, but the option of war, if necessary, an option strengthened by Sadat's new pact with Moscow. He wants judgment at

the Egyptian Army on the canal's east bank so that he could thrive on such an achievement politically.

The Israelis believe Sadat's major problem is not internal but external, in the sense that, to stay in the saddle, he must either produce a concrete diplomatic settlement acceptable to Egypt or resort to war.

Moreover, since he found he couldn't rely on the police, the single party, or the intelligence setup, he must depend on the army from now on. In Cairo's May crisis he insured the army's allegiance by arguing that there is a chance for peaceful settlement and this chance must be explored; but if it fails he will fight.

The army seems to have accepted this thesis, so now Sadat appears to be talking tough for the sake of diplomacy while,

backed by his Soviet pact, leaving himself room for maneuver. He insists there can be no agreement about the army's right to re-establish itself east of the canal—but doesn't restrict himself concerning its strength there. He warns that Egypt cannot continue any new cease-fire forever but doesn't specify when it must end. He doesn't even mention what might cause Egypt to resume fighting or specify an interim frontier.

So the door is open. At least the way can be explored to see where roadblocks lie. My own feeling is that the time has come to propose a specific temporary frontier—the Raha-Port Suez line—with a broad no-man's-land between Egyptian and Israeli troops at all but the Port Suez sector—and to move on from there in seeking means of achieving this.

The View From the Potomac

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's basic speech for political occasions seems to be taking shape on this theme: Peace soon, then prosperity.

If the experience of 1967-68 is any guide, the clearly delineated outline around which the President spoke last week—at length in Birmingham, Ala., and more briefly at West Point—will be given an extensive tryout. It will be tested for effectiveness and sharpened in paraphrase, and the best parts are bound to be put to regular use in the 1972 campaign.

Mr. Nixon's proudest claims relate to international affairs: The coming "end of the American involvement" in Vietnam, a "significant change" in relations with the Soviet Union, "great historical possibilities" in new dealings with China, and "some progress" away from war in the Middle East. In sum, he concludes, the nation may be seeing "at its best" what we could have peace for a generation.

It is then that the President adds a reference to what is fast becoming one of his major new concerns—foreign economic policy. To sustain the peace, he says, the nation must remain strong and reject the counsel of one-sided arms reduction. He adds that to maintain military strength as well as prosperity at home requires defense of the country's "economic leadership" in the world.

That leadership is in jeopardy, he warns, partly because of failings in the American system but also because Japan and Germany, the big losers in World War II, have become such effective competitors.

Behind those few sentences lies a whole new White House effort to bring international security policies into line with the requirements of trade and technology. Behind the few public expressions of concern about declining exports and increasing imports lies the new White House line: because the Japanese have been acquiring American know-how as well as markets while living cheaply behind the U.S. military shield, there is also a good deal of envy of the way Japan and other industrial societies have been able to plan their economic

development and to make diplomatic moves that development.

To Peter C. Peterson, former board chairman of Bell & Howell and the President's new assistant for international economic affairs, has fallen the job of assessing the magnitude of the problem, of demonstrating to the military and diplomatic establishments here that security involves more than traditional global tactics, and of alerting labor and business to the dangers ahead.

A liberal Republican who has better commands than most of Nixon's associates with Democrats in Congress and elsewhere, he has assembled a fact-filled analysis of the weakened U.S. position in international commerce. Moreover, he has begun to relate that weakness to structural flaws in the economy, to the lack of coherent planning for growth and technological advance, and even to the decline of the work ethic and the challenge of the all-out conservatism.

"Solutions" are not easily found in this field and the government is not organized to conduct the search, so Peterson is thinking of recruiting leading citizens in both parties to focus attention on the issue.

Mr. Nixon has already helped his side present his ideas to newspapers and magazines. The President seems to recognize the problems—and, by taking the offensive, to be protecting himself against a political challenger who might be tempted to repeat John F. Kennedy's charges of stagnation and lowered standing in the world and his call for getting the country moving again.

Forever Berlin

Much of the effort to negotiate troop reductions and other accommodations with the Soviet Union in Europe hinges on the still-difficult issue of West Berlin. Neither the West Germans nor the Americans will move very far unless the Russians and the East Germans agree to offer a more stable and secure status for the isolated city, an enclave in East Germany.

The central problem, which produced a deadlock in March, is legal responsibility for Western access. The Allies have insisted on a reaffirmation of four-power

Mitchell Pressures Hoover

Cop in a Corner

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—A recent confidential memorandum from Attorney General John Mitchell to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI reflects a significant change in the power relationships inside the Justice Department.

The subject of the Mitchell memo: the epidemic of unsolved political bombings in California, directed mainly against the Bank of America. The police but perfectly clear message: the FBI must do better in investigating these cases. If not, the attorney general implied, another federal investigative agency may have to take over.

For Hoover to have received such a critical memo previously, in all his 47 years as FBI director, would have been unthinkable. But it has now become routine for him to take orders from this attorney general. Mitchell has apparently advised what none of his more recent predecessors could seriously contemplate: He has become J. Edgar's boss in fact as well as in law.

Moreover, the subtly voiced annoyance over the California bombings contained in Mitchell's memo reflects the fact that the Nixon administration's expression of total confidence in Hoover is mainly evanescent. Both President Nixon and Mitchell are deeply concerned over the Hoover problem.

That concern stems not only from the fact that Hoover's continuation in power offers a target for attacks on the FBI from the left. More important, law-enforcement experts acknowledge that the FBI's esteem as a great law-enforcement agency, built by Hoover, is now slipping. In short, the longer he stays in power the faster his luster as No. 1 G-man—and the luster of the FBI—dim.

Hope at White House

Thus, the President and Mitchell are in a peculiar position. In public, they defend Hoover against all attacks (which actually help to keep him in power). Privately, however, they hope Hoover, somehow, will get the

message and voluntarily resign within the next year.

Such a resignation, the more likely than formerly, is inevitable. But whether it stays or not, Mitchell is exercising his legal authority over him.

Hoover is not resigning. A part in the art of survival knows that he cannot treat chivalry with the disdain he is to heap on his predecessor.

For example, as soon as a new publisher reports about fees for book and movie deals, Hoover quickly writes detailed letters to Mitchell if it just how much he had received (and how much had gone to FBI subordinates and the recreation fund). He would have explained himself in manner to Ramsey Clark. Moreover, Hoover is doing the blind devotion of his and-fits agents against "horrible politicians" who run the Justice Department. He is regarded as the greatest of all general ever, a man dedicates his best interests of the Robert Marston, the aggressive (and conservative) new attorney general in charge of internal security, is a popular.

In sum, then, the time J. Edgar Hoover is by absolute dictator of the FBI out of date. If any Democrat elected President in 1972, I will surely be fired. If he re-elected, his involuntary merit will be aggressively put. In the meantime, with M watching the old man's nursemaid, Hoover is no master of his house that he to be. For instance, after embarrassing burglary of records from the office at F.B.I., Hoover proposed paid use of the FBI's 500 sma officers. Cooler heads are persuading the director to down only 50 or so. The it was symbolic of the end of man rule at the FBI.

Letters

Sad Americans And Others

In response to the letter (May 28) about young Americans and their impression upon Europeans, may I remind our "Sad American" that Americans have long been thought of as vain, uncultured slobs without any manners or European manners or customs. Unlike our affluent and over-indulgent parents, we have forsaken the traditional tour, the five-star hotel, and many comforts to live much like poorer Europeans.

We young Americans stay in inexpensive lodgings, travel as cheaply as possible, and thereby

stay in touch with common sense. Yes, we do blubbery thumbs have a long list: England, France, Italy, and many. Yes, we do suffer dungeoned and cheap cloth we have limited room and fore we choose to wear which is most convenient traveling. And most my share of my friends are persuading the director to down only 50 or so. The it was symbolic of the end of man rule at the FBI.

Young Americans in are hardly spoiled, in brats, but intelligent, underling, probing young men women who have decided still young to see Europe economically and as the as possible. In fact, we are this our early heritage, looking for new places to ideal. As much as we have lost the zeal to go have regained it, as had and as a generation.

ROBERT REI Philadelphia.

Wonderful! At last our reputable and unrepentant has grappled with it! I am a straightforward realistic American. As Mr. dened American carefully ed out almost as one waste a good Depression. I think back to youth.

Ah, those were Golden A good, really good Dep Young American tourists different, then. They most never more ridiculous their counterparts from countries, and certainly disreputable.

MICHAEL A. SANB Heidelberg.

Anti-Kidnap Poi

It is not a pleasant con but it seems inescapable! the end the only effect to halt the sort of political nappings—human blood that resulted in the murder bread crumb in Turkey is just what the Turkish will did: refuse to ransom victim and to hunt the kidnappers. Countries adopt laws prohibiting the erment from yielding to p ers are not likely to targets of kidnappers.

ALLEN WIL Niles.

Solving Dilemma for Moscow

Sudan Leftist Regime Moves to Curb Communist Party

By Jim Hoagland

CHARTOUM, Sudan, June 1 (UPI)—The only large and unified Communist party in the Middle East is being hit for its life. The threat it comes, ironically, from a leftist military regime that depends heavily on the Soviet Union for support.

The Sudanese Communist Party, which has been accused of "sabotage," "treason," "subversion," and "treason," is being hit by a policy of calling him a traitor and a false revolutionary. Maj. Gen. Gaafar Nuri, the Sudanese head of state, promised three months ago to "crush that party."

He has not succeeded but

observers here agree that he is squandering hard.

The conflict runs much deeper than Gen. Numeiri's personal feud with the party leadership. It involves the continuing global clash of nationalism and Communism's international ideology. It also presents the Soviet Union with one of its hardest choices—between a generally friendly government and a thriving but non-ruling Communist party.

The sweep of Arab nationalism and the rise of military rule have all but snuffed out Communist parties in the Middle East in the last two decades.

Alliances made with local Communists during the struggle for independence in the Sudan, both quickly broken by the leaders of Egypt, Algeria, Libya and other countries. Nasser's ruthless purge of the Egyptian Communist party established a pattern.

On the Sudan's other flank, African nationalism and the trend to one-party rule have also blocked the growth of local Communism.

But the Sudan, possessing a sizable intelligence and strong, independent trade unions, both largely absent from the rest of Africa, gave rise to a Marxist party with influence far beyond its small membership rolls.

The architect for this was Mahgoub Abdel-Khalig, who has been described as the most important Communist in the Arab world.

The young leftist soldiers who overthrew the sectarian-dominated parliament in May, 1969, offered the Communists a deal—positions in the government in return for support in the streets after the coup.

Takeover Premature

The offer split the party. Mr. Abdel-Khalig, backed by a slim majority in the party's 25-member Central Committee and the party's membership, rejected it. In an analysis reminiscent of the French Communist position during the May, 1968, Paris upheaval, he called the takeover premature.

He warned that a truly popular uprising was building and would topple Gen. Numeiri's government, which was just a transitional one.

But 12 Central Committee members eventually bowed. They agreed to work with the regime to "reform the negative elements of its policies," as one of them said recently. They also fear that if there is a new government, it will be a reactionary one that will be much worse for them than this one.

The result is that there are two Communist parties in the Sudan. The much larger "orthodox" party is led by Mr. Abdel-Khalig. What might be called the national Communist party follows the three or four Communist ministers in the government. Both remain loyal to Moscow's brand of Marxism.

Gen. Numeiri's recent pledge to crush the Communists was aimed specifically at the orthodox wing. But there are growing signs that he is displeased with his Communists as well.

The Communist sniping at Gen. Numeiri came to a head last November when Gen. Numeiri on his own agreed that the Sudan would join a federation with Egypt and Libya, which had already crushed their local Communist movements.

The Communists reportedly led a move in the government to challenge Gen. Numeiri's authority to make the agreement. In a new duplication of the recently disclosed moves against President Anwar Sadat in Egypt.

This infuriated the thin-skinned general, who called Mr. Abdel-Khalig and dismissed three pro-Communist members of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

A harsh anti-party speech by Gen. Numeiri at a public rally in Khartoum in February was the signal for a partial purge of orthodox Communists from government.

Then, in April, Gen. Numeiri went to Cairo to discuss the Federation plans with Mr. Sadat and Libya's Premier Moamer Kadhafi, who in essence is the backer of the federation idea.

President Kadhafi, who is virulently anti-Communist, demanded that Gen. Numeiri oust all Communists from his government before joining the federation, according to one highly reliable non-Western diplomatic source stationed outside the Sudan.

Gen. Numeiri apparently refused, saying that he could not afford it politically. Then, he unexpectedly flew to Moscow, where, according to political gossip in Khartoum, he received a frosty welcome from surprised Soviet leaders.

Popular speculation is that Gen. Numeiri asked Moscow's indulgence, or nonintervention, in his politically necessary campaign to end the Communist party's influence. Moscow's precise reply is not known, but Soviet pronouncements were decidedly cool at the end of his visit.

Some observers hold that the Russians may still try to use their leverage as the Sudan's arms supplier and main trade partner to keep Gen. Numeiri from doing substantial damage to the party.

Nevertheless, in the last few weeks, Gen. Numeiri has moved decisively to lessen Communist influence.



BIRTHDAY PARTY—Shen Ping, Communist Chinese ambassador, smiles with Italian President Saragat (left) at party celebrating the 25th anniversary of Italian Republic.

Saragat Warns Italians of Threats to Their Liberty

ROME, June 1 (AP)—President Giuseppe Saragat said tonight in an address to the nation that Italy was facing one of its "decisive moments in which the decline of the spirit of liberty can lead to decadence and ruin."

In a radio and television address to the nation on the 25th anniversary of the Italian republic, Mr.

Saragat appealed to the Italians to react to present difficulties and build a future of "independence, liberty, justice and peace." Mr. Saragat said that in the last 25 years Italy has developed into an important industrial country. "There are problems that still have to be solved," he said. "Their solution depends on our goodwill." The Italian president

has often appealed for an end to labor agitation that has crippled industry and exports and created tension throughout the country. He has said in the past that riots and violence in labor discussions delay the country's economic development and, without economic growth, reforms demanded by unions and workers could not be enacted.

Despite Slackening of Pace

U.S. Welfare Rolls Expected To Expand by Million in 1971

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Despite some slackening from last year's explosive pace, welfare rolls in the United States are expanding so rapidly that more than one million persons may be added to the rolls this year, a government report showed today.

The report by the Health, Education and Welfare Department said that recipients of aid to families with dependent children numbered almost 10 million in February, compared with fewer than 5 million four years earlier.

The exact February figure was 9,882,000, an increase of 2,307,000, or 29.5 percent, over February, 1970. The total included 7,224,000 children and 2,728,000 adults. The adults were mostly mothers who had broken families. But they also included some disabled or unemployed fathers.

Twenty-eight percent of all AFDC recipients were living in two states—16 percent in California and 12 percent in New York. California's AFDC recipients totaled 1,582,000 in February, an increase of 32.8 percent over February, 1970. New York's AFDC rolls of 1,352,000 were up 18.1 percent over a year earlier.

HEW provides grants to help pay for the welfare programs, which are operated by states or counties. The total cost of AFDC in February was running at an annual rate of \$5.8 billion, or about \$580 for each recipient. The program cost less than \$2 billion in 1966, the last year before the welfare explosion.

The rolls expanded because liberalizing changes in rules made more persons eligible for welfare and a larger percentage of eligible families began drawing benefits.

The rule changes included the voiding by the Supreme Court of state residency requirements for eligibility. In addition, Congress allowed welfare to supplement earnings of AFDC mothers, thereby increasing the levels of family income at which welfare is cut off.

In addition, participation in welfare by eligible families has increased sharply. There are several reasons for this, but experts disagree on their relative importance.

A major underlying cause for the increased caseload was the mechanization of farms that resulted in continuing migration off farms in the 1950s and 1960s, especially in the South. These persons moved into cities where the poor had easier access to welfare.

W. German General Allowed To Retire After Controversy

BOEN, June 1 (AP)—Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt has retired the central figure in an army scandal over a group of disgraced officers, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry announced today.

The spokesman told a news conference that Maj. Gen. Eike Middendorf, commanding officer of the West German Bundeswehr's 7th Armored Division, was retired at his own request following a government investigation.

The spokesman said that the probe found no grounds for disciplinary action against the general.

Gen. Middendorf was temporarily suspended in April after the Hamburg magazine Stern alleged that he tried to sell it an article critical of the way Chancellor Willy Brandt's government runs the Bundeswehr.

Fee Demand Disputed

Stern said that Gen. Middendorf wanted 100,000 marks (\$37,000) guaranteed to him in case publication affected his career.

Gen. Middendorf said that the offer was made to the magazine by his attorney without his own knowledge or consent.

The affair had wider repercussions because Gen. Middendorf's division included junior officers known as the "thirty captains."

With Gen. Middendorf's knowledge and allegedly at his instigation, the 30-man group published a 16-page manifesto in January attacking the Bundeswehr high command for allegedly misusing its power for party political gain and endangering the army's right to make autonomous decisions.

The document said that the Bonn government was emasculating the army and purposefully playing down what they regard as an unfavorable East-West power balance.

Hundreds of fellow officers expressed written support for the views of the "thirty captains," reflecting discontent in an army plagued by thousands of vacancies for officers and noncommissioned officers. The situation is partly due to a rise in the number of conscientious objectors to the draft—from 6,000 in 1968 to nearly 20,000 last year.

U.K. Actor Says Russians Detained Him

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters)—British actor David Markham, an active civil rights campaigner, said tonight he and his wife were detained last Friday for 24 hours by Soviet police and subjected to interrogation.

The ordeal started when the couple arrived at Moscow airport for a return flight to England after a brief private visit to the Soviet Union, he said.

They were separated shortly after arrival, made to strip and searched.

Mr. Markham, 58, added: "Four or five people worked on us simultaneously and threatened us with three to four years in prison."

Mrs. Markham was forced to hand over an open letter addressed to the International League for Civil Rights from Russian civil rights activists.

Documents Confiscated

Police also confiscated documents carried by Mr. Markham. The actor said a possible reason for the detention was that they had gone around in Moscow with "people known to be independent-minded."

This clearly attracted the attention of the Soviet secret police, he said.

They were also refused the right to get in touch with the British Embassy in Moscow.

"The whole affair was a very frightening insight into how they treat their own people," he commented.

"It was sordid, banal and stupid."

The couple, who arrived in Moscow May 31, were told they would be refused permission to return to the Soviet Union.

Further Suspensions

They have already had a difficult time convincing some Nationalists that rumors of financial backing by the CIA for the Taiwan independence movement were unfounded. Reports that the American intelligence agency arranged the escape from Taiwan of Prof. Feng Min-min, an independence leader, have also gained wide credence here.

In an effort to prevent further such incidents, Vice-Adm. Walter H. Baumberger, head of the U.S.-Taiwan Defense Command, reportedly has ordered commanders of American units here to warn their men to steer clear of domestic political activity.

A large number of suspected anti-government activists—as many as 65, according to some reports—have been arrested in the last three months in what may be a reaction by the government to recent setbacks affecting Taiwan's international position. In recent months the government has also expelled an American missionary couple and arrested several Japanese tourists for allegedly having aided Taiwanese dissidents.

In its protest to U.S. diplomats and military authorities just over a month ago, the Ministry of Defense reportedly included detailed evidence accumulated by Chinese security agents through close surveillance of the men over a long period.

The transferred Americans include a physician at the Navy hospital here, an enlisted man in a psychological warfare detachment, an officer in the Military Assistance Advisory Group and a civilian official in the Army Technical Group, the cover name for the stable CIA detachment here.

Other Cases

American sources said the intelligence agent had asserted that he was simply trying, without orders, to broaden his contacts among the Taiwanese.

The Chinese security agencies are understood to be investigating several other U.S. military men who left Taiwan some time ago under routine reassignment.

Both the U.S. and the Chinese governments are said to regard the case as a source of embarrassment that they had hoped would not become a matter of public discussion.

For that reason, it was said, the American authorities arranged for the quiet transfer of the men, who were ordered not to discuss the affair with anyone. The U.S. Embassy has refused to comment on the case.

The embarrassment for the Nationalist government stems largely from its reluctance to admit that there are any active supporters of the concept of "Taiwanese independence" on the island.

The dissidents said to be involved in the case are believed to be proponents of independence from any government of China, either Communist or Nationalist, on the ground that the 12 million Taiwanese have their own interests and historical identity. Organizations advocating independence operate abroad among Taiwanese students and exiles but are outlawed in Taiwan.

American officials here, who have been trying to assure the Nationalists that U.S. support for their government will not diminish as a result of Washington's efforts to ease tension with Peking, appear to be even more upset than the Chinese over the case.

Nationalists' Crackdown at Home

Taiwan Charges of Meddling Lead to U.S. Aides' Transfers

TAIPEI, June 1 (NYT)—The United States has transferred four or more military men and a junior officer of the Central Intelligence Agency from Taiwan in the last month, reportedly after Chinese Nationalist officials accused them of assisting native Taiwanese in plotting anti-government activities.

The Nationalists, according to reliable sources, charged that the men had given technical advice to dissidents on the use of explosives and on ways to generate international publicity favorable to their cause. The Americans were also said to have used their military postal privileges to help the Taiwanese communicate with colleagues abroad.

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FINANCE

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Key Nations Nearing Control on Eurodollars

LONDON, June 1 (AP-DJ).—Nations are moving closer to control over the Eurodollar market, but they appear to be divided on interest rate.

That was the general impression of bankers and government officials at the end of the International Banking Conference here, where reasonable grounds for optimism that concerted action will be taken to restrain recent large movements of dollars. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, told a reporter, Mr. Burns, understood, stopped in Amsterdam to pursue the Eurodollar with Jelle Zijlstra, head of the Dutch central bank and European group studying the plan.

The nature of the multilateral control being sought is not clear, but among the possibilities discussed here are coordinated controls under which international borrowers would need a license, or special interest rate changes, or in form of open-market operations by central banks aimed at limiting flows rather than at, until a few weeks ago, maximizing their own interest earnings.

U.S. officials also are trying to get the new and perhaps longer-term Treasury securities in which countries could profitably set their surplus dollars.

Both the United States and Germany so strongly want dollar regulation, sources said, it probably will be able to achieve something despite the reluctance of the British, whose commercial banks set of the dealings are changing.

Frank O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England, said last week that he is "certainly not prepared to cooperate in anything I consider misconceived."

But the British do not join a group to regulate Eurodollars, a U.S. strategist said, he is content a plan could be made to work without their help.

The U.S. Treasury's emphasis on low interest rates to fight unemployment contributed to the "sions that were always evident at below the surface." It disappointed the Europeans who view U.S. short-term rates as a easy way to keep dollars from falling to their own inflation, and U.S. commercial bankers are anxious for an increase in the prime rate.

Eurodollar Rates Climb Half a Point

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 1 (NYT).—The cost of borrowing Eurodollars rose sharply today as monetary authorities moved against those who sold the dollar short in the recent currency crisis.

Rates climbed 1/2 percentage point to 8 1/8 percent to borrow for three months. It was the sharpest daily rise in months and boosted the rate to its highest level since September, 1970.

The action was significant both as an indicator of the steps the authorities are determined to take against currency speculators and as a probable sign of the strategy of the West German central bank in managing the floating mark.

Those who are hurt by the higher rates are those who borrowed dollars and then used them to finance purchases of marks in expectation that the value of the mark would rise. It now costs more to repay the dollar obligations. Meanwhile the mark's value over the last week has been slowly falling in the market.

Today's action also shows that the central bankers have regained the initiative after waves of speculation early last month forced the Bonn government to detach the mark from its dollar peg and allow it to float with the tide of the market.

The rise now puts the Bundesbank in a favorable position as a dispenser of dollars to the exchange market as it can more easily slip its unwanted holdings into the market without rocking the monetary boat too much.

As a reaction to the squeeze, the dollar rose in Frankfurt to 3.580 DM, the highest level since the mark was allowed to float, and up from 3.55 at the opening.

Natural Gas Found In the Indian Ocean

PERTH, Australia, June 1 (AP-DJ).—Natural gas has been discovered in the Indian Ocean, 1,100 miles north of Perth, Western Australian Mines Minister Don May said today.

Participants in the well include subsidiaries of Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Standard Oil of California and Burnah Oil Co.

reek Gasoline Up

ATHENS, June 1 (AP).—The Greek government today announced a 17 to 21 percent increase in the price of gasoline, maintained the price of other petroleum products unchanged.

Gasoline is now six drachmas (about 19 cents) a liter and high-test seven drachmas (23 cents).

Nixon Hits Aluminum Price Boosts

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The White House criticized today the wage and price increases in the aluminum industry, saying President Nixon believes they create "serious problems for the economy."

Reynolds Metals Will Lift Prices

Reynolds said it is revising published price lists upward, but a spokesman said details of the changes, including effective dates, have not been determined.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said it plans to increase published prices of fabricated products also.

The White House indicated it planned no other action than the public criticism of the size of the increases. However, it warned the steel industry against making similar increases, saying they would damage the industry's competitive position.

The new aluminum industry contracts more than match the recent 31 percent won in the can-making industry and go significantly beyond that pact in areas such as pensions and vacations.

Alcoa agreed, for instance, to completely revise the industry's "job manual," which determines pay classes for each job. This could result, union sources estimated, in increasing the value of the wage package as much as 3 to 5 cents above \$11.11 an hour.

The companies also agreed to an innovative procedure for making extra payments to workers whose normal schedule calls for them to work on weekends, with each such worker receiving a premium of 25 cents an hour for each hour worked in the entire week.

The companies also agreed to raise the basic monthly pension benefit payments to \$9 from \$6.50, which is greater than the increase to \$8 from \$6.50 won in the can pact.

The negotiators also worked out increases in insurance benefits that go beyond the increases in the can pact, and they devised a new system of vacation bonuses that will give larger bonuses to workers who take winter vacations.

The steelworkers negotiators declined to say what impact they thought the aluminum settlement will have on the copper and steel industry negotiations this summer.

In basic wages, the aluminum settlement was almost identical to the can pact in providing a 50-cent-an-hour increase in the first year and 1 1/2 cents in each of the last two years. In addition, it incorporated a cost-of-living escalator clause that guarantees payments of at least 25 cents an hour in the last two years of the contract. The escalator also provides for a 1 cent-an-hour increase for each 0.4 percent increase in the consumer price index in the last two years.

Worldwide Over-Capacity Crimps U.K. Aluminum Debut

By John M. Lee

INVERGORDON, Scotland (NYT).—Britain's debut as a primary aluminum producer is being crimped by worldwide over-capacity in the light metal.

British Aluminum Co. Ltd., 47 percent owned by Reynolds Metals of Richmond, Va., opened its new \$89 million smelter for a press tour last week. But at the same time the company announced it was deferring the startup of a second potline (production unit) from end summer to end year and reducing the planned output of the first.

Ronald E. Utiger, managing director, said that the world aluminum industry was going through "a pretty sticky patch."

Israel's GNP Up 7% in Year

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, June 1.—Israel's economic expansion slowed last year and, with defense outlays increasing, the nation dug itself more deeply into a financial hole, according to the Bank of Israel's annual report.

Israel registered gains in nearly every category of economic activity last year, the report showed. The nation achieved what amounts to full employment. Wages, exports, construction "starts" and farm and industrial output increased.

But because of continued and increasing defense spending, Israel's deficit economy went deeper into the hole, the report showed. There was what the report called "a huge increase in the country's foreign debt" and its balance-of-payments slipped farther into the red.

The gross national product (GNP) increased by 7 percent last year, a satisfactory rate of growth but lower than that recorded in the two previous years. The report suggested that the falloff was attributable to the fact that Israel attained full employment and that it had no more men or machines to put to work for the time being to increase its output of goods and services.

Exports were up 8 percent last year—off by one-third from the 13 percent increase posted the previous year. But imports last year, including increased defense purchases abroad, increased 30 percent.

The excess of imports over exports, the bank said, increased the balance-of-payments deficit from \$920 million in 1969 to \$1.26 billion in 1970.

The foreign debt increased \$500 million last year to \$2.62 billion.

© Los Angeles Times



With British Insulated Callenders Cables, opened on a small scale in March at Anglesey, in northwest Wales.

The third at Lynmouth in northwest England, is a \$6,000-ton project with a coal-fired power station of Alcan Aluminum Ltd. of Montreal. However, this venture is \$12 million over its \$144 million budgeted cost and completion is not expected until the end of the year—more than six months late.

The three smelters enjoy a subsidy totaling some \$144 million representing a 40 percent investment grant for plant and machinery. One purpose in encouraging the development was to reduce the nation's import bill.

About 20 percent of the Invergordon smelter's capacity has come on stream and Mr. Utiger estimated that output this year would be 35,000 to 40,000 tons, a cutback of 15,000 tons from what had been planned. Output from the smaller smelters has been reduced as well.

Britain's three new smelters of 260,000 tons total capacity, taken with the two older smelters, will push primary capacity over the 300,000-ton level by 1972. Last year Britain consumed 444,000 tons of primary aluminum, importing most of its requirements from Canada and Norway.

Penn Central Defaults on Swiss Notes

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP-DJ).—Penn Central Co., parent of Penn Central Transportation Co., defaulted today on the payment of \$50.25 million in notes.

But there appears to be little likelihood that the company will follow Penn Central Transportation into bankruptcy proceedings, at least for the time being.

"We are in the process of trying to work out an extension with the note holders and I hope I can have an announcement to that effect by the end of the week," Archibald DeB. Johnson, chairman and president of the parent company, said.

The notes were issued in Switzerland and were due today. Judge Robert P. Anderson, who is in charge of the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad—which owns 956,000 Penn Central shares out of 24 million outstanding—has opposed a refinancing plan under which new 10 percent notes would have been issued to the noteholders.

These would have been convertible into Penn Central stock at a rate of \$7.16 a share—a conversion rate that, if exercised, would have given the Swiss a 29 percent equity interest in the parent company.

Judge Anderson a month ago indicated his displeasure at the refinancing plan, finding it "too harsh and too crushing a burden on the shareholders" of Penn Central.

Glamour Stocks Rise, Set Pace on Big Board

NEW YORK, June 1.—A strong glamour group set the trend for prices on the New York Stock Exchange today. The market opened higher, extended its gains after a slight hesitation, then retained this position until the close.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 913.65, up 5.84.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 11.93 million shares from 11.76 million Friday.

Brokers said the firmness was attributable mainly to bargain hunting in a market which lacked selling pressure. They added that many investors continued inactive, awaiting signs of a significant market trend.

Among the glamour issues, Bausch & Lomb rose 6 to 135 7/8, Natam was up 7 3/8 to 93 7/8, and Corning Glass added 5 1/4 to 249 1/2. Disney, Itek, and Xerox also rose.

Collins Radio, which reported a loss for the third quarter compared with a profit a year earlier, rose 7/8 to 36 3/4. However, North American Rockwell closed at 27 1/2, up 1/2. United Aircraft was weak among a generally strong aerospace group. It closed at 38 1/2, down 1 3/8 after forecasting a slight decline in 1971 profit. Lockheed closed at 11, up 3/8. Airline issues also were generally strong. Pan American closed up 5/8 at 17 7/8. UAL, the holding company for United Air Lines, went against the trend and fell 1/8 to 35 5/8.

Kentucky Fried Chicken, which reported second-quarter earnings of 15 cents a share compared with 31 cents a year ago, eased 1/4 to 20 3/4.

Greyhound climbed 1 5/8 to 21. The Supreme Court approved the Greyhound-Amour merger.

Technicon, which completed its acquisition of Lockheed's hospital information systems group, moved up 3/4 to 35.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were slightly higher in moderately active trading. The index gained 0.07.

Arctic Enterprises reported higher first-quarter earnings and moved up 1/8 to 27 1/2.

Spending Plans Cut Sharply By Businessmen in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP-DJ).—Businessmen have cut their capital-spending plans, scheduling the smallest rise in outlays in a decade.

U.S. businesses are planning only a 2.7 percent increase from last year's plant and equipment spending, to \$81.85 billion, the latest quarterly survey by the Commerce Department and the Securities & Exchange Commission shows.

This is a sharp reduction from the 4.3 percent rise projected three months ago, and is less than half the 5.5 percent advance last year. It would mark the weakest showing since 1961, when outlays dropped 2.3 percent. The administration had forecast such spending would rise about 3.5 percent this year.

The reduction suggests that many businessmen apparently doubt the economy will stage a sharp recovery this year, administration officials said.

Since capital-goods prices are expected to rise more than 4 percent in 1971, the survey indicates there will be a substantial drop in real, or physical, volume this year, analysts said.

"We are certainly not pleased with this report," said one administration economist, adding, "this really says that businessmen haven't seen enough of a recovery yet to justify upping their expenditure plans."

It also indicates that the administration's proposed liberalization of depreciation guidelines has had little impact on businessmen, other analysts said.

Officials said most of the downward revisions from the earlier survey were in the manufacturing area. Among durable-goods manufacturers, significant cuts in spending plans were registered for aircraft and non-electrical machinery industries, they said, while in the durables sector the sharpest drops from three months ago were in chemicals and the food and beverage industries.

First-quarter spending rose to a \$79.32 billion seasonally-adjusted annual rate, from a \$78.63 billion pace in the fourth quarter, the report showed—more than \$1 billion narrower than forecast three months ago.

The survey projects a sharp \$3.06 billion rise in the current quarter but only a sliver rise is seen in the third quarter and a fall is expected in the fourth quarter to an \$82.74 billion annual pace.

The survey sees manufacturing spending declining 4.3 percent this year, compared to a 0.3 percent decline projected three months ago.

U.S. Construction Outlays Up 2.3% In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP-DJ).—The pace of U.S. construction spending in April rose to a \$104.5 billion seasonally-adjusted annual rate, up 2.3 percent from March's downward revised rate, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase follows a 0.4 percent drop in March construction outlays. Both private and public construction showed advances in April, the report said.

Expressed in terms of 1957-59 dollars to adjust for rapidly rising prices, the department said "real" or physical, construction activity in April rose to a \$54.9 billion annual rate from \$53.8 billion a month earlier.

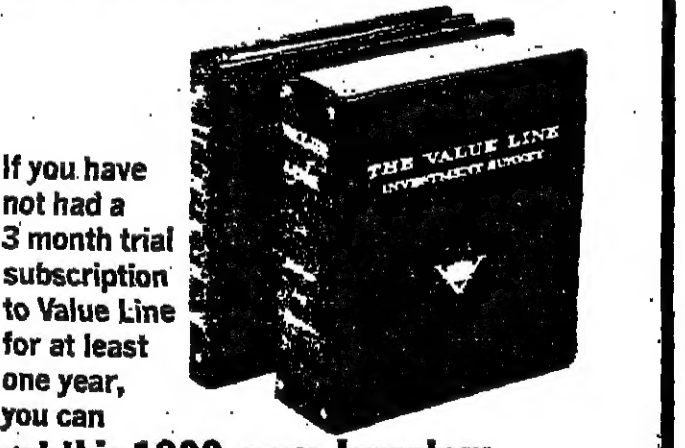
Earnings Reports

Kellwood			
	1971	1970	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	121.05	109.61	
Profits (millions)	1.77	1.5	
Per Share	0.87	0.49	
National Tea			
	1971	1970	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,500.88	1,512.28	
Profits (millions)	7.64	9.87	
Per Share	1.01	1.30	
Roper Industries			
	1971	1970	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	7.75	8.07	
Profits (millions)	0.58	0.54	
Per Share	0.68	0.61	

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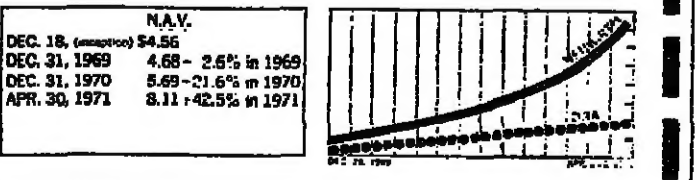
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Tokyo Exchange

Table with 2 columns: Price, Lot. Lists various Japanese stocks and their prices.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Table with 2 columns: Amsterdam, Brussels, London. Lists European stock prices.

Market Summary

Table with 2 columns: Most Active, Most Active—American. Lists active stocks.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 2 columns: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans. Lists commodity prices.

U.S. Stock Indexes

Table with 2 columns: Dow Jones, S&P 500. Lists stock index values.

U.S. Bond Indexes

Table with 2 columns: Treasury, Municipal. Lists bond index values.

U.S. Foreign Exchange

Table with 2 columns: Yen, Pound, Dollar. Lists exchange rates.

U.S. Gold Prices

Table with 2 columns: Gold, Silver. Lists gold and silver prices.

U.S. Oil Prices

Table with 2 columns: Crude Oil, Heating Oil. Lists oil prices.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices

Table with 2 columns: Natural Gas, Propane. Lists natural gas prices.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Large table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, Volume. Lists New York Stock Exchange trading data.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table with 2 columns: Index Name, Value. Lists foreign stock index values.

Eurodollars

Table with 2 columns: Eurodollar, Rate. Lists Eurodollar rates.

European Gold Markets

Table with 2 columns: Gold Price, Location. Lists European gold market prices.

U.S. Gold Prices

Table with 2 columns: Gold Price, Location. Lists U.S. gold market prices.

U.S. Oil Prices

Table with 2 columns: Oil Price, Location. Lists U.S. oil market prices.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices

Table with 2 columns: Natural Gas Price, Location. Lists U.S. natural gas market prices.

U.S. Foreign Exchange

Table with 2 columns: Exchange Rate, Location. Lists U.S. foreign exchange rates.

U.S. Bond Indexes

Table with 2 columns: Bond Index, Value. Lists U.S. bond index values.

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On 21-Day Disabled List

Cards Win; Gibson Has Injury

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals won another game last night on a late-inning rally but also learned that they'll have to play for the next three weeks without their best pitcher.

Right-hander Bob Gibson, 35, was placed on the disabled list for 21 days because of a pulled thigh muscle in his right leg, suffered while batting in the

National League

bird inning of Saturday night's game with Atlanta. The injury occurred when he ducked a pitch from the Braves' Jim Nash.

The Cardinals said Gibson's

place on the roster will be taken by Rudy Arroyo, 21, a left-handed pitcher who has compiled a 6-2 record this season for Arkansas of the Dixie Association.

Last night, the Cards won when Jose Cardenal broke a 2-2 tie with a two-out single in the eighth inning to pace the Cards to a 3-2 victory over the Braves as Lou Brock's 26-game hitting streak came to an end.

Gibson 2, Mets 1

While May's beat the Mets with his bat, glove, and legs as the New York Mets took their first look at the wonder team of 1971, the San Francisco Giants.

The score was 2-1 in 11 innings.

and both Giants were scored by Rudy Arroyo, 21, a left-handed pitcher who has compiled a 6-2 record this season for Arkansas of the Dixie Association.

In addition, May's made three dazzling plays at first base.

Mets 3, Padres 1, 6

San Diego gained a split of its doubleheader with a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia in the second game as Ivan Maestri hit a

three-run home run in a four-run first inning and Bob Miller pitched five innings of shutout relief. The Phils won the opener, 3-1.

Dodgers 4, Expos 0.

Richie Allen slugged a two-run homer in the third inning to lead Los Angeles to a 4-0 victory over Montreal.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	22	17	.563	—
Pittsburgh	20	19	.504	2 1/2
New York	20	19	.504	2 1/2
Chicago	21	27	.439	10 1/2
Montreal	18	24	.429	10 1/2
Philadelphia	17	20	.458	14

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	21	14	.600	—
Los Angeles	20	15	.571	1 1/2
San Diego	18	18	.500	4 1/2
Atlanta	18	20	.474	6 1/2
Cincinnati	18	20	.474	6 1/2
San Diego	15	25	.375	11 1/2

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	20	19	.504	—
Houston	19	20	.488	1 1/2
Philadelphia	17	20	.458	4 1/2
St. Louis	17	20	.458	4 1/2
Los Angeles	15	25	.375	11 1/2

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WHOSE CHICKEN?—An official of the Argentine Soccer Association faces the crowd in Velazquez Stadium in Buenos Aires after being hit with the chicken he is holding.

Buford Homers, Gets Hit, Chases Chisox Fan

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—Don Buford drove in three runs with a pair of homers before being ejected from the game after an incident involving Chicago fans as the Baltimore Orioles crushed the White Sox, 11-3, to earn a split of their doubleheader yesterday.

The White Sox won the opener, 1-0, behind Tommy John's five-hitter.

Buford, who scored four runs in the second game, was hit by a Barry Johnson pitch in the

eleventh inning and took off after the Chicago reliever, carrying his bat behind him. Players from both teams swarmed on the field, but no punches were thrown.

In the bottom of the eighth, Buford was the target of objects thrown from fans in left-field stands, including pieces of wood.

Then, during the Orioles' five-run ninth, Buford left the outfield circle and went to the stands near the Orioles' dugout and shook his finger at someone who had been heckling him.

The Baltimore bench emptied again, and a fan who entered the playing field in an attempt to get Buford was hit by several players. Buford was then ejected.

The fan was taken by police to the first-aid room with a bloody nose and mouth. However, he ran from the room and escaped without being identified.

Buford, who was hit by a pitch from Joel Horlen in the first inning, hit a leadoff homer off the Chicago starter in the third to tie the game, 2-2.

Royals 7, Red Sox 2, 4. BOSTON, June 1 (AP)—The Kansas City Royals yesterday

became the first visiting team to sweep a doubleheader in Boston in five years as they dumped the Red Sox, 7-3 and 4-1, on the slugging of Amos Oles, Paul Schoen and Cookie Rojas.

The last visiting team to beat the Red Sox twice in a doubleheader was the Kansas City Athletics on Aug. 24, 1966.

Oles drove in six runs with his eighth and ninth homers and a key hit in the first game, and a double in the second.

Yanks 5, J's 3, A's 6, 3. Blue Moon Odom notched his first victory of the season as Oakland snapped a tie on successive run-scoring singles by Tommy Davis, Sal Bando and Angel Mangual in the fifth inning and defeated the New York Yankees, 6-3, in the second game of a doubleheader. The Yankees took the opener, 5-3.

Brewers 6, Indians 5. Ted Kubiak blasted a home run in the last of the ninth inning, powering Milwaukee to a 6-5 victory over Cleveland.

Royals Complete Sweep of Red Sox. BOSTON, June 1 (AP)—Mike Hedlund fired a seven-hitter and Amos Oles continued his assault on Boston pitching with his third homer in two days as the Kansas City Royals defeated the Red Sox, 4-2, today for a sweep of their three-game series.

The loss was the fourth in a row for the Red Sox, shaving their lead over idle Baltimore to one game in the American League east.

Also among early second-round victors was defending champion Mike Bonallack of England, who is shooting for his fourth straight title.

Today's program included 49 first-round matches and seven winners, including favorite Larry Wadkins of Richmond, Va., and Walker Cup teammate Allen Miller of Pensacola, Fla., boosted the U.S. contingent in the second round to 22.

Also among early second-round victors was defending champion Mike Bonallack of England, who is shooting for his fourth straight title.

Gulyas, 39, Upsets Richey

By Michael Katz

PARIS, June 1 (NYT)—He is the George Gulyas of tennis, the Pancho Gonzales of Eastern Europe, and today, Istvan Gulyas, 39, stunned Cliff Richey right out of the French open tennis tournament.

Gulyas gained the quarterfinals of this \$85,000 tournament with a 6-4, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2 victory over the top-ranked American, who is at least 15 years his junior.

The San Angelo, Texas, player, fourth-seeded, seemed intent on getting the 14-hour Hungarian champion, who insists he won't be 40 until October, tired rallying from the baseline.</

